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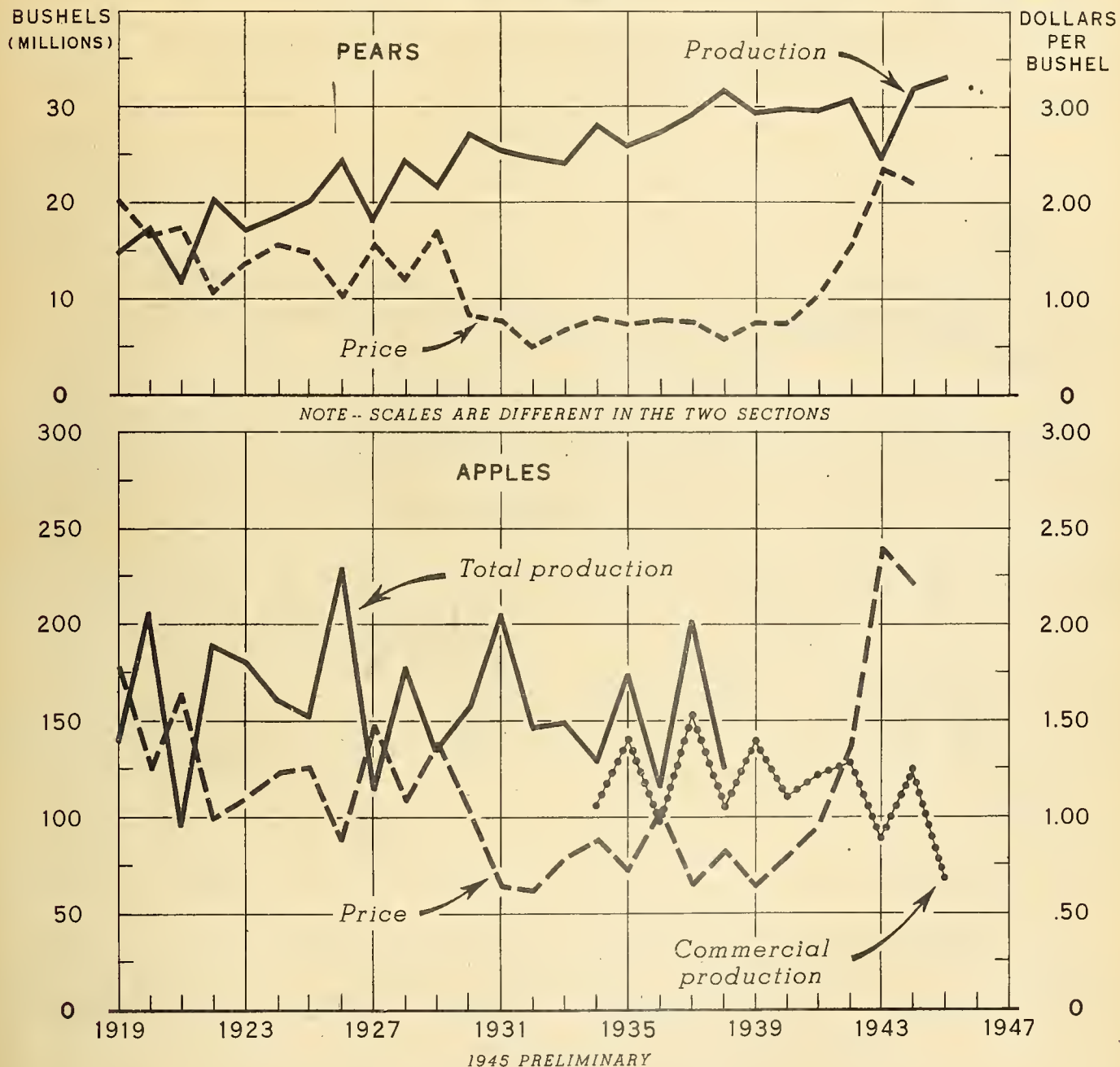
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
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PEARS AND APPLES: PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE  
PER BUSHEL RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1919-45



The season average prices per bushel received by farmers for pears and apples, although changing from year to year in the opposite direction to the size of the crops, moved generally downward during the 20's, remained about level during the 30's, and rose sharply during the war. Prices for these fruits in the next few years are expected to change in the same direction as consumer income and in the opposite direction to the quantity produced.

# CALIFORNIA GRAPES: PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER TON RECEIVED BY FARMERS, 1919-45



Prices to growers for California grapes, which have risen sharply during the war in spite of large crops, are expected to decline in the post-war period, as consumer income declines and as other commodities competing for the consumer's dollar become more generally available.



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 THE FRUIT SITUATION  
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SUMMARY

Outlook for 1946

Assuming large crops next year, prices to growers for the 1946 fruit crops probably will average considerably lower than prices which have been realized during the past two crop seasons, when they reached extremely high wartime levels. Military needs will be greatly reduced, consumer income probably will be less, and a larger quantity and greater variety of many other food and nonfood commodities -- both domestically produced and imported -- will be competing for the consumer's dollar.

Requirements of the military for canned and dried fruits in 1946 for occupation forces, for temporary relief feeding, and for a greatly reduced force under arms, are expected to be much smaller than this year. Shipments under lend-lease have been terminated, but may be partly offset by increased exports of dried fruits. More shipping will be available for importing fruits and nuts. In the absence of special price supports and incentives to encourage movement of fruit into processing channels, increased supplies of fresh fruit may become available for civilians in 1946. For the above reasons, it appears that the supplies of fresh fruits and nuts available for civilians in 1946 probably can be marketed only at lower prices than those of recent years.

Despite declines in acreage of some fruits, total production of all fruits has increased about 40 percent during the past 10 years. Two factors which have contributed to this trend are the increase in bearing surface attained as the trees grow older, and the improved practices being followed in the commercial orchards which are becoming a larger proportion of all fruit-growing areas. Granted normal weather for the rest of this year and in 1946, abundant crops of fruits and nuts will be produced next year...

#### Prospects for Current Season

Despite the fact that the sudden end of the war with Japan is resulting in some increase in unemployment, prices of some 1945-crop fruits will continue at or near ceilings.

The prospective record-low apple crop probably will sell throughout the season at or near ceiling prices. Eastern varieties will be particularly short, but the western crop may be only about 4 percent smaller than average.

Market prices for 1945-crop fresh pears of eastern varieties may be at or near ceilings for most of the season. Although the total United States production is currently estimated at a record-high figure, about 4 percent larger than last year and 16 percent above average, the crop in the Eastern States was greatly reduced by spring freezes. State average grower prices for 1945-crop California pears for canning or freezing have been announced at a level \$7 per ton lower than for the 1944 crop.

Because of a reduction from last year in the State average grower prices for peaches allowed in construction of processors' ceiling prices in Southeastern States, because ceiling prices on southern peaches this year did not include the disaster adjustments that were in effect last year, and because market prices broke below ceiling this summer, the season average price received by farmers for the record-large 1945 crop of peaches is expected to be lower than that for the 1944 crop.



Prices for fresh grapes are expected to continue at or near ceiling levels, which are slightly below the ceilings in force during a brief period in the summer and early fall of 1944. Grower support prices for natural condition raisins produced in 1945 are generally from \$5 to \$10 a ton higher than those in effect for the 1944 crop. Total grape production is expected to be slightly larger than in 1944 and second only to the record-large crop of 1943.

The 1945 crop of plums is smaller and that of prunes is larger than the comparable 1944 crops. Prices for fresh plums of the short 1945 crop are expected to continue at ceilings. Grower prices for 1945-crop dried prunes are slightly lower than those in effect for the 1944 crop, which was smaller.

Terminal market prices for citrus fruits, which receded from ceilings in July, are expected to continue generally below ceiling levels for the rest of the current season. Except for grapefruit, supplies are larger than usual for this time of year. The generally favorable condition of the 1945-46 crop points to ample supplies next fall and winter.

Although the prospective 1945-46 domestic commercial packs of dried fruits and canned fruits and fruit juices are slightly smaller than the 1944-45 packs, civilian supplies of most of these products in the season ahead are expected to be more plentiful than in the past season, mainly because of greatly reduced military and other noncivilian requirements. Civilian supplies of frozen fruits are about as large this year as last. Current supplies of canned citrus juices continue plentiful.

Prices for the prospective large 1945 crops of almonds, walnuts, pecans, and filberts probably will not average as high as the prices for the 1944 crops.

-- August 24, 1945

## APPLES

Outlook for 1946

It is probable that the 1946 commercial apple crop will be considerably larger than this year's record-small crop, and that the prices received by farmers for the 1946 crop will average lower than the high prices received since 1942. Prospects for a larger 1946 apple crop arise in part from the tendency toward alternate bearing in apples. A decrease in consumer income and greater availability of other foods and commodities would reduce the demand for apples.

Apple Prices Higher on 1945 Crop  
Than on 1944 Crop

Prices which farmers will receive for this year's commercial crop of apples are expected to be higher in general than the \$2.21 per bushel average which they received for the 1944 crop. The record-small crop of 68,882,000 bushels expected in 1945 would be only about 55 percent of last year's crop (124,754,000 bushels), and about 58 percent of the 10-year (1934-43) average production (119,046,000 bushels).

Because of the very short crop this year, prices paid for graded apples have been at ceilings and are expected to remain at ceilings for the rest of the 1945 crop year. Beginning May 29, 1945, and extending through August 19, ceilings at country shipping points have been higher than those in effect last year by 60 to 85 cents per bushel as a consequence of adjustments granted in compensation of crop losses because of unfavorable growing conditions and to incorporate a seasonal adjustment in maximum prices.

For August 20 through September 30, 1945, ceiling prices at country shipping points for apples grown in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, and Idaho have been set at levels higher than for the same period last year by 44 cents per box. The new ceiling price in these States, f.o.b. country shipping points, is \$3.19 per box (\$9.57 per barrel, or 7.09 cents per pound).

For apples grown in all States other than the five just mentioned above, the country shipping point ceilings for the August 20 through September 30 period this year have been set higher than for the same period last year by \$1.10 per bushel or box, making the new ceilings \$3.85 per bushel or box (\$11.55 per barrel or 8.56 cents per pound. (MPR 426 - Amdt. 139.)

The 1944 crop did not always sell at ceiling prices, particularly toward the close of the season. Because a larger proportion of the 1945 crop is expected to sell at ceiling prices, it is probable that average grower prices will be well above the \$2.39 per bushel average received for the short 1943 crop.

1945 Apple Crop Shortest  
in Atlantic States

The prospective crop of apples in the North Atlantic States (10,294,000 bushels) is less than one-third as large as last year's crop (34,941,000 bushels) or the average for the 10 years 1934-43 (33,747,000 bushels). The crop in the South Atlantic States is expected to be about one-fourth the size of the 1944 crop and about one-third of average. Apple production in the Central States is indicated to be about one-half of last year's near-average crop.



The 1945 crop in the Western States may be only about 4 percent smaller than average, though about one-tenth smaller than last year. The Western States usually produce about 37 percent of the total commercial apple crop in the United States. This year, however, more than 60 percent of the country's crop may be produced in those States.

Eastern varieties will be in scarce supply, particularly Baldwins ("off" year) and McIntosh. There will be more Gravenstein and Delicious apples available this year than last from the Western States, but less from other areas.

Normally about three-fourths of the total sales of commercial apples are used fresh. The active demand for apples as fresh fruit this year is expected to make less than the usual proportion available for processing.

#### Carlot Movement of Apples from Western States Ahead of Last Year

For the week ended August 11, carlot shipments of apples by rail and boat from Western States were 265 cars, 97 cars more than were shipped in the corresponding week a year earlier, and total shipments to this date were 1,133 cars, 426 cars more than to the same date last year. On the other hand, the 75 cars of apples shipped from Eastern States for the week ended August 11 this year were only 5 cars more than moved during the corresponding week last year, and for the season through this date (506 cars) were 282 cars fewer this year than last.

#### Prices of Apples Much Higher This Year

On the New York market, for the week ended August 11, eastern Gravenstein apples sold for \$3.47 per bushel, 35 cents per bushel higher than in the previous week and \$1.28 higher than in the corresponding week last year. Other eastern varieties quoted sold for prices from \$1 to \$2 per bushel higher than last year.

California Gravenstein apples on the Chicago auction, in the week ended August 10, averaged \$4.44 per box, 3 cents higher than in the previous week, and considerably higher than the \$3.73 average for the corresponding week last year.

#### PEARS

#### Outlook for 1946

By the time pears of the 1946 crop become available, it is expected that demand for pears, both fresh and canned, will be considerably weaker than for this year's crop, because of both a decline in consumer income and a greater availability of other fruits at that time. With favorable growing weather, another large crop of pears is probable in 1946, with production larger than this year in Eastern States. Prices that growers will receive for such a crop in 1946 probably will average lower than those received for the crops of 1943; 1944, and 1945.

Record-Large 1945 Crop in Prospect

Indications as of August 1 were for a record-large pear crop of 33,162,000 bushels this year, about 4 percent larger than last year (31,956,000 bushels), and about 16 percent larger than average for the 10 years 1934-43 (28,616,000 bushels). This year's production in California, Oregon, and Washington, which normally produce about two-thirds of the country's total crop, may account for more than three-fourths of the total, because the crop in Eastern States was largely destroyed by early freezes.

Production of Bartlett pears in these 3 Pacific Coast States is placed at 20,245,000 bushels, compared with 17,846,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 14,695,000 bushels. It is expected that the usual proportion of these Bartletts, about two-thirds, will be canned, minor quantities dried or otherwise processed, and the remainder of about one-third sold fresh.

Prospects for pear production in the North Central and North Atlantic States continue very poor, with a near failure in the important States of New York and Michigan.

Pears Expected to Sell at Ceilings  
on the Fresh Market

In view of the relative scarcity of pears for the fresh market this year from Midwestern and Eastern States, it is probable that eastern varieties of fresh pears will sell at ceiling prices for most of the season.

On the other hand, average prices received by growers for pears for canning and freezing probably will be somewhat lower this season than last. State average prices to growers, which will be used by OPA in the construction of processors' ceiling prices for the 1945 packs of frozen and canned California pears, have been announced at \$73 per ton. This is \$7 per ton lower than the price for 1944, which was announced at a time when a substantially below-average yield was in prospect. Grower prices announced for California vary by districts from \$59 to \$78 per ton for "prorate grade" Bartlett and fall and winter pears suitable for canning, with grower prices for hail grade 40 percent lower, and for second grade 50 percent lower, than for prorated grade.

Grower prices for Washington and Oregon 1945-crop pears for canning and freezing, announced August 6, 1945, average \$73 per ton (\$75 per ton for No. 1 grade and \$43 per ton for No. 2), the same as applied to the 1944 crop. Average grower prices to apply to the 1945 pack of canned and frozen pears produced in all States other than California, Oregon, and Washington are \$70 per ton for Bartlett pears and \$40 per ton for Kieffer pears, with a range in prices for Michigan, varying by sizes but based on the average prices. All prices are the same as those in effect last year.

Higher Pear Prices Expected This  
Year Than Last

During the 3-week period ending August 11, 1945, New York State pears (Clapp Favorite) sold on the New York wholesale market at prices (around \$4.00 per bushel) which averaged from \$0.48 to \$1.22 per bushel higher than in corresponding weeks a year earlier. During this 3-week period, average prices for this variety declined about 20 cents per bushel each week.



Western pears on eastern auctions began the season at ceiling prices which were considerably lower than the prices paid last year before ceilings were established in July. However, pear prices sagged through August, September, and October last year, whereas they are expected to remain at or near ceilings this year. Consequently pear prices this year soon may be considerably above last year's prices. Western Bartletts at auction the 5-day week ended August 10 averaged \$4.77 per box in New York City and \$4.78 in Chicago. In the corresponding week a year ago, comparable prices were \$4.83 and \$4.49.

## GRAPES

### Outlook for 1946

Present vineyards, with average weather and generally good care, are capable of producing additional large crops of grapes in 1946 and following years. Supplies of grapes are likely to exceed the demand for them at the high wartime prices of this and the past 2 seasons--prices 3 to 5 times those of the late thirties. Such large crops probably will result in a substantial lowering of prices. The pressure of supplies upon prices may be relieved somewhat by extending the market for fresh and juice grapes more widely among domestic consumers and by increasing exports of raisins.

### Near-Record Crop of Grapes In Prospect for 1945

The 1945 crop of grapes is indicated at 2,801,900 tons (fresh basis), based on August 1 condition. The prospective crop is second only to the record-large crop of 2,972,900 tons in 1943. It is 2 percent larger than the 1944 crop and 13 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. The indicated production in California, Washington, and other Western States is slightly larger than last year, but in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and other Eastern States it is substantially smaller, mainly because of unfavorable weather last spring. Approximately 2,670,000 tons or 95 percent of this year's crop is in California. Of the indicated production in that State this year, about 60 percent consists of raisin varieties and 20 percent each of table and wine varieties.

### Recent Prices at Ceiling Levels

Carlot movement of new-crop Thompson Seedless, Malaga, and other important table varieties, mainly from California, is well under way and increasing seasonally. A total of 585 cars was shipped during the week ended August 11, compared with 249 cars for the corresponding week last year. Recent prices at country shipping points and at terminal markets have been at ceiling levels, which are slightly below the ceilings prevailing last season. Prices for fresh grapes are expected to continue at or near ceilings, which are at a seasonal low level from August 11 through November 10, after which they increase to allow for storage costs. Grower support prices for natural condition or unprocessed raisins produced in 1945 are generally from \$5 to \$10 a ton higher than those in effect for 1944 production.



Grower Prices for Thompson Seedless  
Grapes for Processing Announced

Average grower prices that will be used in constructing processors' ceiling prices for the 1945 pack of canned Thompson Seedless grapes (fruit cocktail) are \$2.50 per ton higher than those of last year, to bring grape prices in line with the increased raisin prices.

PEACHES

Outlook for 1946

Past trends in production of peaches in the United States indicate that, with favorable growing conditions, the 1946 crop might be in the neighborhood of 70 million to 80 million bushels. It does not seem probable that such a production could be marketed at as high prices as have prevailed during the 1943, 1944, and 1945 crop seasons, in view of the expected dwindling of military requirements for canned peaches, the probable increased availability of citrus and other deciduous fruits and juices, and the slackened consumer demand which probably will result from "reconversion" unemployment.

Record-large Peach Crop in 1945;  
Prices Lower than Last Year

It now appears that this year's peach crop in all States will be about 82,650,000 bushels, by far the largest crop of record, nearly 7 million bushels more than last year's large crop, and 44 percent above the 10-year average production.

Shipping point and terminal market wholesale prices for early peaches held up to ceiling levels remarkably well, despite heavy shipments, from the beginning of the season through mid-July. Prices broke considerably below ceiling levels in the latter half of July, however, as a result of the very large volume of peaches moving to market, unusually wet weather which weakened demand in metropolitan markets, and some deterioration in quality. The market strengthened in early August as total shipments declined, and should remain firm at about present levels for the relatively small quantities yet to be moved.

During the week ended August 11, eastern peaches on the New York wholesale market averaged \$3.68 per bushel and southern peaches \$4.96. Comparable prices in the previous week averaged \$2.32 and \$4.40, respectively, and a year earlier, \$2.85 and \$3.80.

Elberta peaches at Anna, Illinois, averaged \$3.34 per bushel, f.o.b., for the week ended August 11, compared with \$3.26 for the previous week and \$3.78 for the corresponding week a year earlier.

State average grower prices, to be used by OPA in constructing processors' ceiling prices, were announced last May for peaches for canning and freezing grown in Southeastern States at \$10 per ton less than the 1944 price. State average grower prices for freestone peaches grown in Western States for canning and freezing were announced in July at the same levels as in 1944. Grower prices for freestone peaches for canning and freezing in all other States were announced August 17, 1945, at \$50 per ton, the same as used last year in these States. For the entire 1945 peach season, it is expected that prices to growers for all peaches will average slightly lower than the \$2.29 per bushel received for the 1944 crop.

Shipments of peaches by rail and boat this season through the week ended August 11 were the equivalent of 26,426 cars, or 9,140 cars more than for the corresponding period last year.

## PLUMS AND PRUNES

### Outlook for 1946

Demand for plums and prunes in 1946 is not expected to be nearly as strong as in the preceding 3 seasons. Military requirements are expected to decrease substantially and civilians will have access to increasing quantities of other fruits and foods. Consumers' incomes may be somewhat lower than during the war. Furthermore, many new consumers' durable goods should be available, to compete for the spendable income of consumers. Lower prices than in the 3 preceding seasons seem probable, unless a very short crop is produced.

### Production of Plums Smaller, That of Prunes Larger than in 1944

Total production of plums and prunes in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Michigan, the 5 most important commercial States, is estimated at 756,000 tons (fresh basis) this year, 25 percent larger than in 1944, and 4 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Production of fresh plums in California and Michigan, estimated at 72,700 tons, is 26 percent smaller than in 1944, but 2 percent larger than average. The prune crop in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho (most of which is used fresh) is estimated at 152,600 tons (fresh basis), 38 percent larger than in 1944 and 7 percent larger than average. Most of the increase this year over last is in western Oregon. The prospective California prune crop of 212,000 tons (dried basis) is one-third larger than last year and slightly larger than average.

### Carlot Shipments Considerably Smaller Thus Far This Season Than Last

Total carlot shipments of plums and fresh prunes, mostly the former, amounted to 3,033 cars this season through August 11, compared with 4,371 cars for the corresponding period last season. For the week ended August 11 about 182 cars were shipped, compared with 419 cars for the corresponding week a year earlier. The smaller shipments this season than last are mainly the consequence of the smaller crop of fresh plums. Shipments of fresh prunes are expected to be heavier than in 1944 and reach a peak in September.

### Prices for Fresh Plums Continue at Ceiling Levels

Prices for fresh plums on the New York City and Chicago auction markets continued at ceiling levels in mid-August, a position held since the beginning of the season in June. Prices on these markets are expected to remain at these high levels for the rest of this season. Ceiling prices for 1945-crop fresh Italian prunes, f.o.b. shipping point, will be the same as for the 1944 crop and are intended to permit growers an average of \$76.43 per ton. (MPR426-Amdt. 138-effective 8-25-45).



Grower Prices for 1945-Crop  
Dried Prunes Lower than in 1944

Prices to growers for natural condition dried prunes of the 1945 crop that should result in an average return of about \$203 per ton, if the size of prunes is normal, were announced August 17, 1945, by the Office of Price Administration and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The prices are a trifle lower than those announced in 1944, when the crop was short, but slightly higher than those of 1943. These grower prices will be used as a basis for determining processors' ceiling prices for sales of the 1945 production of processed prunes to Government agencies and for export to ports or destinations outside U. S. territories or possessions. Processors' ceiling prices for dried prunes that will be made available to U. S. civilians and for shipment to U. S. territories and possessions will be at about the same levels as in 1944.

Prices to growers for 1945-crop fresh prunes for canning, freezing, and preserving were announced August 23, 1945. An average grower price of \$55 per ton for fresh prunes will be used in constructing processors' ceiling prices for their 1945 packs of canned, frozen, and preserved fresh prunes. The announced price is the same as that used last year in Oregon and Washington. For all other States the price is \$6.50 a ton higher than last year. If the average price paid by any processor is less than \$55 per ton, his ceiling prices for processed prunes will be based only on the actual price paid.

To participate in the USDA Guaranty Purchase Program for canned prunes, announced March 26, canners must pay for each purchase of prunes for canning not less than the announced price. Of the canned prunes required to be set aside for Government purchase under WFO 22.8, 90 percent comes under the Guaranty Purchase Program. The grower price is at processors' customary receiving points and is based upon the customary procedures and tolerances for defective fruit.

#### CITRUS FRUITS

Outlook for 1945-46

Condition of the 1945-46 citrus crops on August 1, 1945, generally was not quite so favorable as a year earlier. Condition was least favorable in Florida, where rainfall was inadequate the first half of the year. In other States, the condition was nearer that of last year. However, with favorable growing weather for the new crop from now on, plentiful supplies of citrus fruit should be available during the 1945-46 season. Moreover, an increasing percentage of the citrus crop, fresh and processed, should be available to civilians, because of decreasing military requirements.

Civilian demand for fresh and canned citrus fruit in 1945-46 is not likely to be quite so strong as in the preceding two seasons and military requirements are expected to be lower, with the consequence that prices probably will be considerably lower. Citrus fruits and juices will face strong competition, because of the increased availability of other fresh fruits and canned fruits and juices. Thus, the new crop probably will sell at considerably lower prices.



Outlook for 1946-47 and Later

With average weather and generally good care of orchards, present numbers of citrus trees can be expected to produce continuing large crops of fruit in 1946-47 and later years. Supplies may be more than ample for domestic needs. It should be possible to increase the exports of fresh citrus fruits. It also may be possible to export canned citrus segments and juices. Most of the citrus production, however, will be available for domestic consumption. Here it will face increasing competition from other fruits, with the consequence that it will bring prices probably considerably lower than the high wartime levels.

1944-45 Season Well Advanced

California Valencia oranges, grapefruit, and lemons and Florida limes now constitute the principal supplies of fresh citrus fruits. Remaining supplies of oranges, lemons, and limes from the current crops are considerably larger than a year earlier, but those of grapefruit are slightly smaller. Supplies of canned citrus juices continue plentiful.

Shipments of fresh citrus fruits from California have been impeded during July and August by shortages of refrigerator cars and ice. This together with the market situation has resulted in fewer shipments during those months than a year earlier, and some arrived in poor condition. Total carlot shipments of all citrus fruits for the week ended August 11 amounted to 1,670 cars, compared with 2,653 cars for the corresponding week in 1944.

Prices for all citrus fruits on the New York City and Chicago wholesale markets declined during July and early August. Important factors associated with this weakening of prices were relatively large supplies of these fruits, an unusually high percentage of small-sized oranges, poor condition of some fruit, generally cool weather, and competition of other fresh fruits and melons. Although there probably will be some recovery in prices, especially for fruit of good quality and preferred size, prices in general are likely to stay below ceilings most of the time for the remainder of the season.

## DRIED FRUIT

Outlook for 1946-47

Supplies of dried fruits for the 1946-47 season should be adequate for prospective demand. Civilian demand may be at about the pre-war level, or between 5-1/2 to 6 pounds per capita. Exports and shipments may again approach the 1935-39 average level of 200,000 tons. This prospective increase in foreign trade over the wartime level probably will be more than offset by a large reduction in noncivilian requirements.

Prospective 1945-46 Pack of Dried Fruit  
Smaller than 1944-45 Pack

The 1945-46 pack of dried fruit is expected to be slightly less than the approximate 569,000 tons, processed weight, packed in the 1944-45 season. Total dried fruit stocks at the beginning of this pack year may amount to about 80,000 tons or about three-fifths the size of the previous year's stocks. Imports are expected to be larger than in the 1944-45 season.

Civilian supplies of dried fruits for the 1945-46 season are expected to be about as large as in the previous season, slightly less than the prewar (1935-39 average) consumption of 5.7 pounds per capita. Prospective noncivilian takings, which include foreign trade and military, may be much the same as the 274,000 tons (approximate) in the preceding season.

#### CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

##### Outlook for Canned Fruits in 1946-47

Total supplies of commercially canned fruits probably will be maintained at their high wartime level. Civilian demand may approach the 19 pounds per capita consumed in the 1941-42 pack year. The expected slack from reduced military requirements probably will be taken up by the prospective large civilian demand, together with an increase in exports and shipments. In the post-war period, some reduction in prices can be expected as a result of the strong competition from fresh and frozen fruits and from canned fruit and vegetable juices.

##### Commercially Canned Pack of Fruits in 1945-46

Expected to be Nearly as Large as 1941-45 Pack 1/

The 1945-46 domestic pack of commercially canned fruits is expected to be about 1.9 billion pounds (the equivalent of 43 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans) compared with 2.1 billion pounds in the previous pack year. About three-fifths of the current season's pack is expected to consist of peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail. Prospective total supplies of canned fruits, which in addition to the current domestic pack include large quantities of pineapples shipped in from the territories, imports of olives and pineapple from foreign countries, and large stocks from the previous season, are expected to be about 2.8 billion pounds or the equivalent of 64.5 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. Pre-war annual (1935-39 average) supplies amounted to about 2.5 billion pounds.

Despite large cuts from last year, military and other noncivilian requirements will still take enough out of the larger supply to leave civilian supplies for the 1945-46 season somewhat smaller than the 14.9 pound per capita average for 1935-39. All canned fruits and canned fruit juices were removed from rationing by the Office of Price Administration as of August 15, 1945.

##### Outlook for Canned Fruit Juices in 1946-47

Supplies of canned fruit juices in the 1946-47 pack year should be ample to meet a probable civilian demand of about 12 pounds per capita and the reduced noncivilian requirements. Prices to consumers are likely to decline below the wartime levels of the 1942-44 crop seasons.

1/ The pack data on canned fruits are compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from various sources and include apples, applesauce, apricots, apricot pulp, berries, cherries (including brine), cocktail and salad, cranberries, figs, grapefruit segments, olives (including brine), peaches, peach pulp, pears, plums, and prunes.



Prospective Pack of Commercially Canned Fruit  
Juices Slightly Less than 1944-45 Pack 2/

The domestic commercially canned pack of fruit juices for the 1945-46 season is expected to be about 1.7 billion pounds, which is equivalent to 41 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. The 1944-45 pack was 1.8 billion pounds. Nearly 1.4 billion pounds of the 1945-46 pack is expected to consist of single-strength citrus juice, with grapefruit juice comprising over half of this total. Stocks of canned fruit juices at the beginning of this pack year may approximate two-thirds of the 0.3 billion-pound opening stocks of the 1944-45 season. In-shipments of canned pineapple juice should be somewhat larger than the 0.2 billion pounds (approximate) in the previous year.

Civilian supplies of canned fruit juices for the 1945-46 pack year probably will exceed the previous record of 10.3 pounds per capita in 1944-45. The prospective increase in civilian supplies is due mainly to the expected cutback in noncivilian requirements.

FROZEN FRUIT

Outlook for 1946

Civilian supplies of frozen fruits in 1946 may be the largest on record. The extent of the prospective increase in frozen fruits over the next several years will depend mainly on the ability of frozen fruits to compete with fresh fruits in retail markets, and on the creation of a large consumer demand through advertising and merchandising.

Civilian Supplies of Frozen Fruit  
About as Large in 1945 as in 1944

The 1945 pack of commercially frozen fruits is expected to be about one-fifth smaller than the record 1944 pack of 330 million pounds.

Civilian per capita supplies of frozen fruits during the 1945 season may approximate the 1.9 pounds per capita in the previous year. This prospective civilian supply assumes a reduction in noncivilian requirements and that the stocks of frozen fruits carried over at the end of the year will be approximately the same in quantity as the stocks on hand at the beginning of the year. The average consumption for the 1935-39 period was 0.7 pound per capita. Cold-storage holdings of frozen fruits as of August 1 were 239 million pounds, compared with 214 million pounds a year earlier.

TREE NUTS

Outlook for 1946

Production of almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans has increased substantially during the past decade, largely as a consequence of new plantings. With average growing conditions, a large aggregate production of these 4 tree 2/ Pack data include the following fruit juices: Grapefruit, orange, blended orange and grapefruit, lemon, citrus concentrate, apple, grape, prune, and nectars.



nuts would result in 1946. Increased imports of these and other nuts appear probable with the return to peacetime conditions. Hence, market supplies may be at a high level in 1946. Civilian demand is not likely to be as strong as during the war. Moreover, military requirements for tree nuts in the form of candy bars and other confections are expected to be considerably smaller than during wartime. In the face of such conditions, prices for the 1946 crops are likely to average substantially lower than the levels of the war years.

Large Supplies of Tree Nuts  
in Prospect for 1945-46 Season

Production of almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans in the most important producing States is expected to aggregate 167,000 tons, about the same as in 1944, but more than one-third larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. The prospective almond crop in California of 23,100 tons is slightly larger than last year and nearly twice the 10-year average. The California and Oregon walnut crop of 63,700 tons is 7 percent smaller than last year but 11 percent larger than average. Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is indicated at 5,860 tons, 9 percent smaller than last year but 74 percent larger than average.

The prospective pecan crop in the 12 major producing States is expected to amount to 74,166 tons, a new record, 6 percent larger than in 1944 and 52 percent larger than average. Most of the increase this year over last is in the improved varieties. Production of improved varieties is indicated at 33,065 tons, and of seedling varieties at 41,101 tons.

Prices for domestic almonds, walnuts, filberts, and pecans on the New York City wholesale market were at ceiling levels during recent weeks. The new crops will be ready to market late in summer or early in fall. Prices may average slightly below those received for the 1944 crop, in view of the probable competition from imported nuts of these and other kinds and the possible decline in consumer income.

Increase in Ceiling Prices  
for Some Nuts

Ceiling prices for the 1945 crop of graded in-shell walnuts, filberts, and almonds, and for shelled almonds, will be from a half-cent to a cent per pound higher than for the 1944 crop at the grower, country dealer, packer, and sheller levels. These increases will not be reflected in the retail ceiling prices of these items. An announcement with respect to ceiling prices for the 1945 crop of pecans is to be made later. (OPA-T-3596)

Table 1.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

State and area	Average: 1934-43	1944	Indicated: 1945	State and area	Average: 1934-43	1944	Indicated: 1945
	: 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels		: 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	: 1,000 bushels
Maine .....	600	912	276	Minnesota .....	206	182	140
New Hampshire ..	733	778	193	Iowa .....	253	80	68
Vermont .....	561	513	132	Missouri .....	1,404	660	968
Massachusetts ..	2,550	2,747	615	Nebraska .....	272	84	38
Rhode Island ..	271	268	85	Kansas .....	735	279	270
Connecticut ...	1,364	1,523	622	N. Central ..	20,825	18,891	9,121
New York .....	15,887	17,010	3,510				
New Jersey ....	3,098	2,090	1,221	Kentucky .....	285	185	294
Pennsylvania ..	8,684	9,100	3,640	Tennessee ...	304	351	432
N. Atlantic ..	33,747	34,941	10,294	Arkansas .....	753	568	312
				S. Central ..	1,342	1,104	1,038
Delaware .....	1,034	870	330	Total Central:	22,168	19,995	10,159
Maryland .....	1,829	1,863	795				
Virginia .....	10,903	14,580	3,145	Montana .....	325	400	304
West Virginia ..	4,134	4,356	1,625	Idaho .....	2,914	1,900	2,523
North Carolina:	1,078	1,782	315	Colorado .....	1,554	2,002	1,275
S. Atlantic ..	18,978	23,451	6,210	New Mexico ...	731	760	543
Total Eastern:	52,725	58,392	16,504	Utah .....	412	629	413
				Washington ..	27,446	31,100	25,500
Ohio .....	4,914	5,395	1,640	Oregon .....	3,165	3,432	2,736
Indiana .....	1,531	1,363	1,104	California ..	7,607	6,144	8,925
Illinois .....	3,162	2,418	2,745	Western ...	44,153	46,367	42,219
Michigan .....	7,681	7,625	1,750				
Wisconsin .....	666	805	398	35 States...	119,046	124,754	68,882

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 2.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1934-43, annual 1943 and 1944, and indicated 1945

State	Average: 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated: 1945	State	Average: 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated: 1945
	: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	: Barrels		: Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	: Barrels
Mass...	423,400	485,000	153,000	470,000	Wash...	21,070	24,000	30,000	36,400
N. J.:	88,400	62,000	59,000	45,000	Oreg...	7,390	7,900	12,700	12,700
Wis...	91,400	102,000	115,000	80,000	Total:	631,660	680,900	769,700	644,100



Table 3.- Apples: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel or average price per box, New York and Chicago, June-August, 1944 and 1945

Market	: Eastern and midwestern varieties, mostly 2 1/2-inch minimum; Calif. fancy											
and	: generally good quality and condition, per bushel : Gravenstein,											
week ended	: Transparent: WilliamsRed: Duchess : Twenty Oz.: Starr : per box											
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK:	Auction price											
June 23..	---	3.72	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
30..	4.02	3.48	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.62	4.07	---	---
July 7..	3.62	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.88	4.04	---	---
14..	3.12	2.75	3.25	---	---	---	---	3.50	2.98	3.45	---	---
21..	2.17	3.00	3.04	4.01	---	---	2.50	4.02	2.42	3.58	---	---
28..	2.94	4.05	2.88	3.80	2.50	3.25	2.69	3.60	2.10	3.94	---	---
Aug. 4..	---	---	3.08	4.26	2.20	3.25	2.62	3.64	---	---	5.14	4.59
11..	2.00	---	2.88	3.88	1.84	3.55	2.44	3.89	2.75	---	4.20	---
18..	---	---	3.00	---	1.97	---	1.97	---	---	---	3.17	---
CHICAGO:	Wealthy											
June 23..	5.90	4.08	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
30..	4.95	4.08	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 7..	---	3.67	---	---	5.00	4.00	---	---	---	---	---	---
14..	4.75	3.82	5.71	4.26	5.03	4.20	---	---	---	---	---	---
21..	4.95	3.81	5.58	4.40	4.46	4.12	---	---	5.22	4.25	---	---
28..	3.38	3.83	5.06	---	3.45	3.98	---	---	4.44	4.25	---	4.41
Aug. 4..	---	---	---	---	2.42	---	---	---	---	4.32	4.67	4.41
11..	---	---	---	---	2.09	4.25	---	---	2.75	4.25	3.73	4.44
18..	---	---	---	---	2.19	4.15	3.12	---	2.75	4.25	3.18	4.45

Compiled from records of the Office of Marketing Services. Auction prices from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

NOTE: Where prices were not available for 2 1/2-inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2-inch or 2 1/4-inch minimum size.

Table 4.- Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945

Crop and State	: Production 1/ :			: Condition Aug. 1		
	Average :	1944	Indicated :	Average :	1944	1945
	1934-43 :		1945	1934-43 :		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots:						
California .....	197,700	324,000	177,000:	(The 1945 harvesting of		
Washington .....	13,620	25,000	23,100:	apricots was almost		
Utah .....	4,095	5,900	10,400:	completed in August.)		
3 States .....	215,415	354,900	210,500:			
Figs:						
California, dried ...2/	28,350	2/ 35,200	---	) 82	85	82
" not dried..	13,650	19,000	---	)		
Olives:						
California .....	41,100	42,000	---	57	52	40
Avocados:						
Florida .....	1,873	5,200	---	58	69	67

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.



Table 5.- Cherries: Production in 12 States, average 1934-43 (or 1938-43), annual 1944, and preliminary 1945 1/

State	ALL VARIETIES			SWEET VARIETIES			SOUR VARIETIES		
	Average:	1944	Prelim.:	Average:	1944	Prelim.:	Average:	1944	Prelim.:
	1934-43:	1944	1945	1938-43:	1944	1945	1938-43:	1944	1945
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.....	20,535	25,000	9,900	1,983	2,900	2,600	19,150	22,100	7,300
Pa. ....	7,600	11,200	3,800	1,733	2,200	700	5,850	9,000	3,100
Ohio .....	4,173	4,980	2,580	663	1,080	380	2,977	3,900	2,200
Mich. ....	35,610	54,600	9,300	3,033	4,600	500	31,333	50,000	8,800
Wis. ....	8,766	15,000	6,000	---	---	---	9,333	15,000	6,000
Mont. ....	333	1,080	880	---	610	520	278	470	360
Idaho .....	2,275	2,390	2,460	1,722	1,910	1,910	510	480	550
Colo. ....	3,559	5,340	2,040	415	500	360	3,278	4,840	1,680
Utah .....	3,990	5,700	7,100	2,967	3,300	4,300	1,933	2,400	2,800
Wash. ....	24,850	29,100	34,500	23,533	23,100	29,800	5,717	6,000	4,700
Oreg. ....	18,990	20,700	22,900	19,500	18,100	20,800	2,242	2,600	2,100
Calif. ....	22,460	27,000	31,900	24,667	27,000	31,900	---	---	---
12 States	153,141	202,090	133,360	80,250	85,300	93,770	82,602	116,790	39,590

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 6.- Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August, 1944 and 1945

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian		Royal Anne	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
California:-								
May 18.....	6.51	4.80	6.48	4.82	8.26	4.83	---	---
25.....	4.92	4.84	5.35	4.84	6.46	4.82	---	---
June 1.....	---	---	2.69	4.81	4.27	4.79	---	4.73
8.....	---	---	---	---	5.08	4.82	4.77	---
15.....	---	---	---	---	3.94	4.58	4.95	4.84
22.....	---	---	---	---	3.63	4.19	3.89	4.73
29.....	---	---	---	---	2.48	---	4.03	4.13
July 6.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.08
	Bing		Lambert		Republican			
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945		
California:-								
May 25.....	6.93	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
June 1.....	6.14	4.80	---	---	---	5.14	---	---
8.....	6.30	4.78	---	---	---	5.96	---	---
15.....	5.17	4.81	4.98	---	---	5.05	4.77	---
22.....	4.45	4.70	4.31	4.72	4.52	4.52	4.72	---
29.....	4.68	4.73	4.63	4.40	4.67	4.67	4.05	---
July 6.....	5.06	3.69	5.06	3.92	5.09	5.09	1.92	---
Northwestern:-								
July 13.....	4.19	3.82	4.02	3.84	3.08	3.08	---	---
20.....	4.41	4.15	4.46	4.11	2.98	2.98	---	---
27.....	4.20	4.14	4.23	4.19	3.08	3.08	---	---
Aug. 3.....	4.53	4.14	4.59	4.19	3.96	3.96	4.23	---
10.....	4.03	---	3.32	---	---	---	---	---
17.....	---	---	2.89	---	---	---	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 7.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1933-42, annual 1942 and 1943, and indicated 1944; condition of new crop on August 1, average 1934-43, annual 1944 and 1945

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition Aug. 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average	1942	1943	Indicated	Average	1944	1945
	1933-42			1944	1934-43		
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
<b>ORANGES:</b>							
California, all.....	41,514	44,329	51,966	58,500	75	80	76
Navels, and misc.2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	21,500	75	72	80
Valencias.....	24,854	30,088	30,895	37,000	74	81	74
Florida, all.....	23,890	37,200	46,200	42,800	71	77	61
Early and midseason:	13,815	19,100	28,800	21,700	3/ 68	77	62
Valencias.....	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,100	3/ 67	78	60
Texas 2/.....	1,852	2,550	3,550	4,000	65	82	80
Arizona 2/.....	408	730	1,100	1,150	72	83	76
Louisiana 2/.....	273	540	240	360	74	80	71
5 States 4/.....	67,937	88,149	103,056	106,810	73	79	70
<b>TANGERINES:</b>							
Florida.....	2,620	4,200	3,300	3,900	59	79	55
<b>ALL ORANGES &amp; TANGERINES:</b>							
5 States 4/.....	70,557	89,349	106,356	110,710			
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>							
Florida, all.....	18,060	27,300	31,000	22,300	62	72	57
Seedless.....	3,295	10,300	14,000	8,400	3/ 63	74	60
Other.....	11,765	17,000	17,000	13,900	3/ 53	71	55
Texas.....	10,392	17,510	17,710	22,400	56	79	76
Arizona, all.....	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800	73	73	77
California, all.....	2,134	3,071	3,189	3,405	75	79	82
Desert Valleys.....	973	1,254	1,198	1,430	--	84	80
Other.....	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975	--	76	83
4 States 4/.....	32,858	50,481	55,379	51,305	62	75	67
<b>LEMONS:</b>							
California 4/.....	10,970	14,940	11,039	12,800	74	77	77
<b>LIMES:</b>							
Florida 4/.....	75	175	190	250	67	77	64
July 1 forecast of 1945-crop Florida limes .....320							

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 60 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.



Table 8.- Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1933-42, annual 1943-44, and 1944-45

Commodity	Average	1943-44	1944-45	1944-45 crop as a	
	1933-42	(bloom of	(bloom of	percentage of -	
	(bloom of the	1943)	1944)	Average : 1943-44	
	years shown)			1933-42 :	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent
Oranges and tangerines:	2,902,572	4,454,591	4,594,225	158	103
Grapefruit .....	1,283,092	2,187,629	2,025,125	158	93
Lemons .....	433,315	436,001	505,600	117	116
Limes .....	3,000	7,600	10,000	333	132
Total .....	4,621,979	7,085,821	7,134,950	154	101
1945 crop of limes ..			12,800		

Table 9.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1944 and 1945

Market, month, and week	ORANGES				GRAPEFRUIT				LEMONS	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK:										
June .....	5.58	5.85	4.77	4.93	4.38	4.88	4.09	4.53	7.11	6.52
July .....	5.74	4.84	4.46	4.83	3.48	4.00	3.49	---	7.09	4.14
Week ended-										
Aug. 3 ....	5.85	3.85	4.26	---	3.60	3.33	3.01	---	6.51	2.83
10 ....	5.84	3.49	4.82	---	4.38	3.45	3.67	---	6.79	3.52
17 ....	5.73	3.75	4.82	---	4.47	4.33	---	---	6.40	3.91
CHICAGO:										
June .....	5.55	5.81	4.76	---	3.95	4.85	3.45	---	7.08	5.39
July .....	5.68	5.25	4.40	---	3.24	3.72	1.85	---	6.97	4.80
Week ended-										
Aug. 3 ....	5.61	4.35	---	---	4.05	2.87	---	---	6.48	4.34
10 ....	5.70	4.25	3.53	---	4.01	4.38	2.65	---	6.76	4.04
17 ....	5.71	4.35	--	---	3.91	4.67	---	---	6.89	3.96

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.



Table 10.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1944 and 1945 1/

Week ended	1944				1945			
	Calif.-	Ariz.	Florida	Total	Calif.-	Ariz.	Florida	Total
	Valencias				Valencias			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
June 16 .....	1,728	1,194	2,922	2,922	2,196	51	2,247	2,247
23 .....	1,760	1,126	2,886	2,886	2,308	22	2,330	2,330
30 .....	2/ 1,865	692	2,557	2,557	1,911	30	1,941	1,941
July 7 .....	1,763	388	2,151	2,151	1,677	14	1,691	1,691
14 .....	2,019	255	2,274	2,274	1,882	6	1,888	1,888
21 .....	2,051	78	2,129	2,129	1,913	5	1,918	1,918
28 .....	2,060	77	2,137	2,137	2,111	4	2,115	2,115
Aug. 4 .....	1,962	11	1,973	1,973	1,421	8	1,429	1,429
11 .....	2,029	4	2,033	2,033	1,261	5	1,266	1,266
18 .....	2,054	3	2,057	2,057	1,450	---	1,450	1,450

Compiled from records of the Office of Marketing Services.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

2/ Includes 3 cars of late-harvested Navel oranges.

Table 11.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1944 and 1945 1/

Week ended	GRAPEFRUIT						LEMONS	
	1944			1945			1944	1945
	Calif.-	Ariz.	Florida	Calif.-	Ariz.	Florida	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
June 16 .....	305	304	609	447	6	453	667	613
23 .....	267	204	471	442	---	442	689	717
30 .....	350	125	475	310	---	310	757	691
July 7 .....	207	58	265	183	---	183	576	517
14 .....	213	62	275	198	---	198	775	538
21 .....	148	28	176	177	---	177	723	569
28 .....	128	16	144	91	---	91	732	329
Aug. 4 .....	112	3	115	77	---	77	647	321
11 .....	105	---	105	80	---	80	523	329
18 .....	98	---	98	82	---	82	434	290

Compiled from records of the Office of Marketing Services.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures includes grapefruit and lemons which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Table 12.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

State	Average : 1934-43 :	1944	Indicated : 1945	State	Average : 1934-43 :	1944	Indicated
	Tons	Tons	Tons	and variety	Tons	Tons	1945
							Tons
N. Y.....	58,890	59,300	35,600	Okla.....	2,750	3,200	2,700
N. J.....	2,540	2,600	1,400	Wash.....	9,480	17,300	18,800
Pa.....	17,590	19,500	7,300	22 other States:	26,445	25,950	22,800
Ohio.....	22,760	24,400	6,200	Calif. grapes-			
Ind.....	3,310	2,500	1,800	Wine.....	540,000	563,000	528,000
Ill.....	4,720	3,700	3,500	Table.....	415,900	513,000	531,000
Mich.....	41,600	34,000	8,300	Raisin.....	1300,800	1438,000	1611,000
Iowa.....	3,340	3,100	2,900	Dried <u>2/</u> ...	237,300	399,500	---
Mo.....	7,490	6,500	6,800	Not dried..	351,600	200,000	---
Kans.....	2,640	3,300	4,500	Total Calif..	2256,700	2514,000	2670,000
N. C.....	6,150	6,600	4,200				
Ark.....	8,430	10,600	5,100	Total U. S...	2474,835	2736,550	2801,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis; 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Table 13.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1944 and 1945

Market	Seedless	Red Malaga	Ribier	Malaga
and	1944	1945	1944	1945
week ended				
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:				
June 22.....	---	---	---	---
29.....	8.77	---	---	---
July 6.....	7.46	4.58	9.00	---
13.....	6.00	4.45	8.42	---
20.....	5.44	4.57	8.12	4.61
27.....	6.13	4.25	6.98	4.10
Aug. 3.....	5.40	---	7.13	---
10.....	---	3.11	5.30	3.14
17.....	---	3.04	3.96	3.11
Chicago:				
June 22.....	---	---	---	---
29.....	9.90	5.75	---	---
July 6.....	5.78	4.35	---	---
13.....	6.26	4.38	9.00	---
20.....	5.14	3.94	8.85	3.93
27.....	4.99	3.99	7.82	3.91
Aug. 3.....	5.58	3.91	7.17	---
10.....	---	3.12	5.11	3.14
17.....	---	3.16	---	3.16

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.



Table 14.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 <sup>1/</sup>

Division	Average : 1934-43	1944	Indicated : 1945	Division	Average : 1934-43	1944	Indicated : 1945
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels	bushels
New England:	177	218	165	Mountain ..:	2,487	3,594	3,751
Middle Atl.:	3,813	4,903	4,001	Pacific ...:	25,547	37,254	34,568
E. N. Cent.:	4,572	6,339	6,743	California :	23,389	34,014	31,536
W. N. Cent.:	879	351	1,286	Clingstone:	14,430	20,501	19,668
S. Atlantic:	11,221	13,916	17,978	Freestone :	8,959	13,543	11,918
E. S. Cent.:	4,102	4,049	7,182				
W. S. Cent.:	4,403	4,839	6,976	U. S. total:	57,201	75,963	82,650

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 15.- Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, August 1, 1945, with comparisons

Commodity	Aug. 1 avg. : 1940-44	Aug. 1, : 1944	July 1, : 1945	Aug. 1, : 1945
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
<b>Frozen fruits:</b>				
Apples .....	---	8,433	36,561	30,612
Blackberries .....	4,632	4,997	4,585	7,777
Cherries .....	35,890	47,155	9,551	26,925
Young, Logan, and Boysen- berries, etc. ....	6,126	10,491	3,392	11,013
Raspberries .....	17,721	17,569	4,333	16,449
Strawberries .....	47,953	32,640	38,131	39,163
Grapes .....	---	3,818	6,222	4,819
Plums and prunes .....	---	3,050	4,298	4,079
Peaches .....	---	3,220	10,277	13,682
Fruit juices and purees .....	---	11,766	15,513	19,451
Apricots .....	---	---	3,895	13,998
Blueberries .....	---	---	1,713	1,582
All other frozen fruits .....	70,424	71,321	31,047	44,196
Total frozen fruits .....	182,746	214,460	169,518	238,746
<b>Other fruits:</b>				
Fresh apples and pears .....	---	22,796	28,878	37,016
Other fresh fruits .....	---	19,470	12,109	22,819
Dried & evaporated fruits ....	---	157,592	94,504	86,398
<b>Nuts:</b>				
Nuts in the shell .....	---	18,463	24,204	20,229
Nutmeats .....	---	56,129	70,612	64,377

Compiled from reports of the Office of Marketing Services. Reports on frozen apples, grapes, plums and prunes, peaches, apricots, and fruit juices and purees were not segregated prior to July 1, 1944.

Table 16.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 <sup>1/</sup>

Division	Average : : 1934-43	: 1944	:Indicated:: : 1945	Pacific Coast	Average : : 1934-43	: 1944	:Indicated : 1945
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	:	: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels	:	: bushels	bushels	bushels
New England:	145	155	83	Wash., total :	6,260	8,665	8,466
Middle Atl.:	1,624	1,673	552	Bartlett ..:	4,420	6,885	6,686
E. N. Cent.:	2,398	2,058	1,097	Other .....	1,841	1,780	1,780
W. N. Cent.:	615	303	534	Oreg., total :	3,720	4,354	4,480
S. Atlantic:	1,420	1,809	1,430	Bartlett...:	1,553	1,794	2,016
E. S. Cent.:	1,160	989	1,673	Other .....	2,167	2,560	2,464
W. S. Cent.:	881	1,071	1,170	Calif., total:	9,951	10,417	13,085
Mountain ...:	442	462	592	Bartlett ..:	8,722	9,167	11,543
Pacific ....:	19,931	23,436	26,031	Other .....	1,229	1,250	1,542
U.S. total:	28,616	31,956	33,162	:	:	:	:

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 17.- Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, July and August, 1944 and 1945

Week ended	NEW YORK		CHICAGO	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
July 6 .....	---	---	---	---
13 .....	---	---	---	---
20 .....	8.10	---	6.93	4.74
27 .....	5.48	4.80	5.55	4.82
Aug. 3 .....	5.08	4.79	5.32	4.80
10 .....	4.83	4.77	4.49	4.78
17 .....	4.79	4.70	4.36	4.79

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.



Table 18.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1934-43, annual 1942-44, and indicated 1945 1/

Crop and State	Average : 1934-43	1942	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
<b>PLUMS:</b>					
Michigan.....	4,930	5,300	3,400	6,200	1,700
California.....	66,200	72,000	76,000	92,000	71,000
<b>PRUNES:</b>					
Idaho.....	16,320	18,200	7,800	22,900	25,800
Washington, all.....	27,540	24,600	23,700	27,000	23,400
Eastern Washington..	13,800	17,200	11,800	17,400	17,200
Western Washington..	13,740	7,400	11,900	9,600	11,200
Oregon, all.....	98,570	70,500	104,000	60,400	98,400
Eastern Oregon.....	13,290	15,500	10,200	14,400	16,800
Western Oregon.....	85,280	55,000	93,800	46,000	81,600
	Dry basis	Dry basis	Dry basis	Dry basis	Dry basis
California 2/.....	205,000	172,000	196,000	159,000	212,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 19.- Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1944 and 1945

Market and	Beauty	Santa Rosa	Formosa	Tragedy	Burbank	
week ended	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK:						
June 8	7.09	---	---	---	---	---
15	7.20	---	---	---	---	---
22	3.60	3.38	7.91	---	---	---
29	3.20	3.34	3.49	3.44	3.55	3.53
July 6	2.91	3.35	3.33	3.47	3.46	3.50
13	1.69	---	2.44	3.44	2.22	3.50
20	---	---	3.37	3.42	2.92	---
27	---	---	3.11	3.35	---	---
Aug. 3	---	---	3.51	---	---	---
10	---	---	3.09	---	---	---
17	---	---	2.47	---	---	---
CHICAGO:						
June 8	7.39	---	---	---	---	---
15	5.30	---	---	---	---	---
22	3.55	3.23	4.98	---	---	---
29	2.63	3.19	3.39	3.26	3.41	3.44
July 6	2.01	3.20	3.17	3.43	2.70	3.39
13	---	---	2.03	3.03	2.24	3.60
20	---	---	3.14	---	2.50	---
27	---	---	3.37	3.23	---	---
Aug. 3	---	---	---	---	---	---
10	---	---	3.32	---	---	---
17	---	---	2.95	---	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 20.— Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August, 1944 and 1945

Commodity	1944				1945			
	Month		Week		Month		Week	
	May	June	July	ended	May	June	July	ended
	: Aug. 19:				: Aug. 19:			: Aug. 18
Deciduous:	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Apples.....	467	183	876	199	1,986	392	931	261
Apricots.....	15	680	1,542	1	19	732	1,384	5
Blackberries, dew- berries, etc.....	---	4	40	---	1	1	2	---
Cherries.....	238	1,053	839	1	340	1,313	1,065	2
Grapes.....	1	62	724	182	---	90	644	388
Peaches.....	70	1,917	10,567	1,632	807	6,911	15,889	1,861
Pears.....	7	7	873	1,133	1	17	1,338	1,094
Plums & fr. prunes..	7	1,757	1,912	413	9	1,458	1,279	303
Strawberries.....	750	17	---	---	400	51	2	---
Mixed deciduous....	6	232	209	82	12	99	147	97
Total deciduous....	1,561	5,912	17,582	3,643	3,575	11,064	22,681	4,011
Citrus:								
Grapefruit.....	3,436	2,324	783	82	3,457	1,793	627	74
Lemons.....	2,190	2,791	2,887	409	2,244	2,634	1,988	286
Oranges & Satsumas..	14,277	11,223	8,589	1,950	10,428	8,944	7,899	1,408
Tangerines.....	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mixed citrus.....	1,854	1,445	858	141	814	535	396	55
Total citrus.....	21,763	17,783	13,122	2,582	16,943	13,906	10,910	1,823
Grand total.....	23,324	23,695	30,704	6,225	20,518	24,970	33,591	5,834

Compiled from records of the Office of Marketing Services. Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.

Table 21.— Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945 1/

PECANS				ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS			
State	Average:	1944	Indicated:	Crop and State	Average:	1944	Indicate
	1934-43:		1945		1934-43:		1945
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Illinois.....	274	245	315				
Missouri.....	442	388	930	Almonds:			
North Carolina....	1,198	1,150	1,428	California..	13,700	21,000	23,100
South Carolina....	1,211	1,300	1,656				
Georgia.....	10,769	16,750	20,350	Filberts:			
Florida.....	1,644	2,550	2,044	Oregon.....	2,894	5,600	5,000
Alabama.....	3,818	4,750	5,330	Washington..	477	860	860
Mississippi.....	2,960	4,150	4,388	2 States...	3,371	6,460	5,860
Arkansas.....	1,792	2,100	2,450				
Louisiana.....	3,894	7,200	5,200	Walnuts, English			
Oklahoma.....	8,480	7,000	10,575	California..	53,320	62,000	58,000
Texas.....	12,190	22,500	19,500	Oregon.....	4,310	6,800	5,700
Total.....	48,673	70,082	74,166	2 States..	57,630	68,800	63,700
Improved var.	19,668	29,573	33,065				
Wild or seedling..	29,005	40,510	41,100				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.



Table 22.- Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1943 and 1944

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Pro- duction having value	Farm disposition				Utilization of sales (fresh-fruit basis)					
			For farm use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other processed		
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		
APPLES:												
1943	89,050	89,050	5,100	83,950	59,635	6,662	6,692	1,004	---	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	---
1944	124,754	122,529	6,352	116,177	80,752	9,323	6,995	2,425	---	---	---	---
PEACHES:												
1943	41,979	41,687	2,822	38,865	19,254	14,514	4,485	400	---	---	---	---
1944	75,963	73,583	6,376	67,207	40,102	18,331	7,298	1,285	---	---	---	---
PEARS:												
1943	24,585	24,376	1,772	22,604	12,726	8,570	947	---	---	---	---	---
1944	31,956	31,501	3,020	28,481	17,519	9,844	920	---	---	---	---	---
APRICOTS:												
1943	105,500	105,500	3,060	102,440	34,145	22,549	36,100	9,579	---	---	---	---
1944	354,900	354,900	3,200	351,700	57,290	129,620	141,670	22,900	---	---	---	---
CHERRIES:												
1943	117,810	113,610	10,630	102,980	45,056	28,258	---	13,658	---	---	---	---
1944	202,090	201,590	14,850	186,740	57,680	68,830	---	36,690	---	---	---	---
GRAPES:												
1943	2972,900	2972,900	31,280	2941,620	431,220	13,400	1605,800	---	---	891,200	---	---
1944	2736,550	2736,550	35,210	2701,340	467,520	14,510	1238,000	---	---	981,310	---	---
OLIVES:												
1943	57,000	57,000	200	56,800	6/ 800	15,500	---	---	---	28,600	11,900	---
1944	42,000	42,000	200	41,800	5/ 600	14,200	---	---	---	16,000	11,000	---
PLUMS:												
1943	79,400	79,400	600	78,800	71,450	1,050	---	1,100	---	5,200	---	---
1944	98,200	95,200	840	95,360	86,860	3,700	---	800	---	4,000	---	---
PRUNES:												
1943	625,500	620,100	6,700	613,400	37,200	35,400	207,700	13,000	---	---	1,200	---
1944	507,800	504,500	6,900	497,600	55,250	20,900	163,200	8,800	---	---	2,150	---

1/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice. 2/ Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, etc. 3/ Mostly crushed for spirits. 4/ Includes fruit used for wine, jellies, etc., and small quantities dried in Washington. 5/ Includes quantities brined: in 1943 about 14,541 tons and in 1944 about 21,650 tons. Also includes fruit used for juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries. 6/ Designated simply as "shipped out of California." \*In California, 2 1/2 lbs. fresh to 1 lb. dried; in Oregon and Washington, around 3 1/2 lbs. fresh to 1 lb. dried. APRICOTS in Calif., Wash., and Utah. OLIVES in Calif. PLUMS in Calif. and Mich. PRUNES in Calif., Wash., Oregon, and Idaho.